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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

S-E-C-R-E-T

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COUNTRY Poland

REPORT [redacted]

SUBJECT Marchlewski Lead and Zinc Mine in Bytom (Beuthen) : (Info on lead & zinc content; description of processing; mine officials)

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PLACE & DATE ACQ.

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SC [redacted]

A report containing information on the Marchlewski Lead and Zinc Mine in Bytom (Beuthen) [redacted] The report describes the processin plant, lists certain mine officials, and gives the zinc and lead content of the ore obtained from the areas being exploited. 25X1

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STATE	X	ARMY	#X	NAVY	#X	AIR	#X	FBI		AEC				

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CLASSIFICATION

COUNTRY Polish Occupied Germany

REPORT

SUBJECT The Beuthen (Bytom) "Zaklady Gornicze im. J. Marchlewskiego" Lead and Zinc Mine

DATE OF REPORT 8 October 1958

PLACE ACQUIRED

25X1

LAST REPORT ON SUBJECT
(If applicable)

ANNEXES

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1. The "Zaklady etc." lead and zinc mine, formerly designated Deutsch-Blei-Scharley-Grube, located on 92 ul. Siemianowicka street (formerly: Laurahuette-Landstrasse) in Beuthen (Bytom), Tel. Nos 53217, etc., is subordinated to the Central Non-Ferrous Mines Association located on ul. Dombrowskiego street in Kattowitz, and to the Warsaw Mining Ministry.

2. The object includes an administration department, the mine proper, a processing plant, and workshops for repair and maintenance work.

a. The mine

Five working fields were in operation, another one was being prepared for mining activities. The ore mined was of varying quality. The so-called "third field", which yielded a zinc blend with a zinc content of up to 45%, was nearing depletion. The average zinc content from the other fields was 6 - 7%. Owing to the yield from the "third field", the overall average still reached a 9.24%, especially due to exploitation of the safety pillars. The material mined contained sulfidic ores with a proportion of 16% oxidic ores. This oxidic proportion has been on a steady increase during the past years. In 1957, on the average the ore contained 9.24% zinc, 2.04% lead, 13.00% iron (marcasite), 0.042% cadmium, and 10 gr of silver per ton of ore. According to spectral analyses carried out at the research laboratory of the Krakow Mining School, some ore finds at the Altblei-Scharley Mine in Birkenhain have a germanium content of up to 0.12%. This finding was not confirmed. The classical testing methods did not disclose the presence of any germanium.
The 1958 plan envisaged a zinc content of 8.7%, and a lead content of 1.92%. The monthly ore yield amounted to 35,000 - 38,000 tons, 1.100 - 1.200 daily tons were processed at the plant-owned processing facilities, the remainder was shipped to the Birkenhain Altblei-Scharley mine. During the past years, the volume of ore

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mined has remained fairly constant. At the present exploitation rate the ore deposits are expected to be depleted within the next 20 years and, consequently, no further investments are being made. In addition, the poor quality of ore mined at the "sixth field" with an average zinc content of 5 - 7% leaves little space for optimism.

b. Processing plant

The ore is mechanically processed. After crushing to 80-mm size the ore is sent through to shaking tables for sorting into lumps 80 - 45 mm and 45 - 24 mm diameter and finer grain. The two coarse grades are sent to sorting tables for separation into ore and waste rock. The ore has a silver content of 300 - 350 gr per ton. The tailings are sent back to the crusher and subsequently sent together with the fine-grain material to drum filters for classification and further dispatch to the jigs. The lead ore thereby obtained has a lead content of 50 - 75%, with an average of 62 % which is in line with the plan target figure. The silver content is 160 - 200 gr per ton. The output from the jigs varies between 28 and 35%. The enriched intermediate product turned out by the jigs is subsequently crushed to 0.06 mm grain in the ball crushers. The next step is the flotation process, a selective operation. The processing plant was equipped with 4 flotation machines, each constituted of 28 cells. The lead was flotated in the first 12 cells. The first cell is the concentrate cell, two others serve as preconcentrating cells. By flotation concentration a lead content of 45 - 70% is reached. The average lies between 56 and 58%, which is in line with the plan target figure. One ton of concentrate contains 80 - 120 gr silver. The output varies between 25 and 30%. The overall yield (obtained in separating, jig machine and flotation process) amounted to 58 - 63% (slightly increased in recent years), corresponding to a monthly yield of 400 - 500 tons. Sodium cyanide, amyl xanthate, butyl xanthate or ethyl xanthate, as well as pine needle oil, and milk of lime, are the agents used in the flotation concentration of lead ore. The other 16 cells of each flotation machine are used for zinc flotation, three of the cells being concentrate cells. The zinc content of the concentrate was 54% (in 1957) including 0.25% of cadmium. The average output was 74 - 76%, which is in line with the plan target figures. The monthly ore yield amounted to 4.200 - 4.500 tons. The exhausted ore is returned to the ball mills and subsequently reflotated in flotation machines Nos 5 and 6. Ethyl xanthate, pine needle oil, milk of lime, and sulfuric acid, are the flotation agents used. Pyrosite is being concentrated in flotation machines Nos 7 and 8. The monthly output was 2.300 - 2.600 tons, with a sulphur content of 42 - 45%. With the exception of milk of lime, the same flotation agents were used as in the processing of zinc.

3. The flotation-processed lead ore was shipped to Szopienice (the former Bleihuette Walter Kronek). A small proportion of the lead

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ore obtained from the jigs (so-called Setzblei) was sent to Szopienice, the remainder to the Altblei-Scharley plant in Birkenhain and to L. Warynski (formerly: Helenenhuette) in Piekary. Lead ore from the sorting tables (so-called Klaubeblei) was sent to the same plants. Zinc ore was sent to Szopienice to the former Utemannhuette (which accepted only dried concentrate with less than 5% water content, in quantities of up to 3,200 tons per month), to the Boleslaw plant near Olkush, to Trzebinja, to Radzionkow (in small quantities, to the former Lasshuette), and to the former Hohenlohehuette in Kattowitz-Welnowiec. Marcasite was shipped to the paper mills in Danzig, Wrockawek (Weichsel), Greifenberg (Gryfow) in Silesia, and mostly to Lubow (south of Poznan).

4. Sodium oxide was imported from [redacted] without any delivery difficulties. Xanthates were produced in factory-owned installations constructed during the last 2 or 3 years and operating according to Polish patents. These xanthates were also delivered to the Altblei-Scharley mine, to Neuhof mine, and to the copper flotation plants in Goldberg and Bunzlau. In spite of their own production, xanthates were sometimes in short supply due to the fact that basic materials (higher alcohols) had to be imported. Pine needle oil was delivered from Hajnowka, south of Bialystok, difficulties in the supply were not encountered. Copper sulfate of high quality was imported from [redacted] and East Germany; partly a poor quality Polish product manufactured at Czarna Huta, Tarnowitz, and Jaworzno, was used. 25X1 25X1

5. As oxidic ores are not flotable (only traces of such ore are carried away in the flotation of sulfidic ores), the slurry ponds contain a sludge with a considerable zinc and lead content.

Tailings from the washing process: Sludge of 24-mm grain, approximately 1% of zinc and 0.12% of lead, including 0.6% oxidic zinc and 0.10% oxidic lead. Sludge of 24 - 80 mm grain with approximately 1.80% zinc and 0.18% lead, including 1.1% oxidic zinc and 0.15% oxidic lead.

Tailings from flotation process: approximately 3.2% zinc and 1% lead, including 2.5% oxidic zinc and 0.75% oxidic lead.

6. The enterprise had a 2,300-men labor force, including 320 technical and administrative employees, 1,000 mine workers, 600 processing workers and workshop employees.

7. General manager Engineer Kazimierz Glowacz, [redacted] 25X1

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Technical manager	Engineer Jan Gabrys
Mine manager	Paul Jenderek, born
Manager of the processing plant	Engineer Boleslaw Krupa,
Manager of maintenance department	Engineer Kazimierz Oborski

8. The monthly payments consisted of a basic salary and a bonus.

Basic salary of general manager	maximally	4,800 Zl.
" " of mine manager	"	4,200 Zl.
" " of manager of the processing plant	"	3,500 Zl.

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Basic salary of manager of maintenance department	maximally	3,800 Zl.
" " of chief chemist	"	3,000 Zl.
" " of laboratory chief	"	2,500 Zl.
" " of laboratory technicians	an average	1,600 Zl.
" " of mine workers	" "	1,500 Zl.
" " of administration employees	" "	1,200 - 1,500 Zl.

There is general discontentment with wages and salaries as is reflected in a high absenteeism rate mounting to 17% in summer time, and 22% in winter time. Only a low percentage of workmen and employees has true Communist leanings. The accident rate is substandard, all safety measures are strictly obeyed and accidents are severely punished. Fatal accidents entail revoking of all bonuses up to the manager's.

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